# LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Yakoob and General Roberts Meet in the Green Pass of Kushi.

CABUL'S GATES CLOSED.

Turkey and Greece Arming for Battle at Janina.

AUSTRIA ON THE WATCH

The Old Lion of Muscovite Diplomacy Shows His Teeth.

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.]

London, Sept. 29, 1879.

Jean Bibesco, brother of the ex-Hospodar Georges Bibesco, of Wallachia, died last week in Switzerland.

The Correspondencia, of Madrid, says it is probable that Señor Canovas del Castillo will resume the Presidency of the Ministry before the reopening of the Cortes.

The British ship Langdale, Captain Jenkinson, which sailed from San Francisco June 14. has been wrecked near Carnsore Point, Wex. ford. The captain, his wife and three children and four of the crew were drowned.

Notices of a ten per cent reduction of wages were posted on Saturday at nearly all the earthenware and china manufactories in the Stafford potteries. The men are determined to resist this reduction, which will affect 80,000

CORTSCHAROUR AS A PUBLICIST The Standard's Paris despatch says:-"Le Nord publishes an article, presumably by Prince Gortschakoff, making a guarded attack on Germany and openly denouncing Austria."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. The Standard's Constantinople despatch says Prince Lobanoff is the bearer of a project for an alliance between Russia and Turkey. It is rumored that Russia is willing to renounce 800,000,000f. of the war indemnity and to give back some of the conquered provinces of Turkey in Asia.

GREECE AND TURKEY ARMING. The Constantinople correspondent of the Slandard telegraphs:—"It is thought that an understanding between Greece and Turkey is impossible. Warlike preparations are progressing on both sides. It is the opinion here that it is Austria that is obstructing the efforts for an understanding, and that in the event of hostilities she would immediately occupy Macedonia." The Paris République Française publishes the following under reserve:—"Lord Salisbury, during his recent interview with M. Waddington. assured him that England would endeavor to obtain the unconditional cession of Janina to

YAKOOB MEETS THE BRITISH.

THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN, HIS FAMILY AND HIS STAFF PARLEY WITH GENERAL ROBERTS AT KUSHI-ANARCHY AT CABUL.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Sept. 29, 1879. The Viceroy sent the following despatch from Simla to London yesterday:-"General Baker reseived a letter from the Afghan Commander-in-Chief yesterday at Kushi, asking whether he would receive him and the Ameer's heir apparent in camp. The General replied in the affirmative. An hour later a message came from the Ameer Yakoob Khan himself, asking General Baker to receive him. The General responded, saying that he would meet the Ameer one mile from the camp. The Ameer, his son and father-in-law and General Damud Shat (who was reported killed during the Cabul outbreak), with a suite of forty-five persons and an escort of two hundred men, arrived at Kushi on the same day. They report that Cabul is in a state of anarthy. The gates of the city are closed. A number of Ghilzais are in the Ameer's suite. General Roberts reached Kushi to-day." The Daily News' Allahabad special says it is expected that Cabul will be entered on the 5th of October. Resistance is doubtful, as the rebels lack leaders. General Roberts and party have been fired on. A doctor was severely wounded. A force sent to assist lost five men. The Standard's Ali-Kheyl correspondent reports that General Baker has reconnoitred as far as Zargun-Shahr. The whole of his forces will shortly be concentrated in the Lorgar Valley for a rapid advance on Cabul. A despatch from Simla aunounces that the forces under General Hughes has arrived at Shakir-i-Safi, half way to Khelat-i-Ghelzai. The Governor of the latter place has written, expressing his joy at the approach of the British. but it is reported that he is stirring up the tribes to go to Cabul and join in the war. It is reported from Herat that there has been a fight at Maemana between the Ameer's Cabul and the Herat regiments. The former were beaten and have gone back

The military correspondent of the Times, with General Roberts, telegraphs that when the whole force has arrived at Zargun Shahr the advance on Cabul could be accomplished in forty-eight hours.

PRESENT POSITION OF GENERAL ROBERTS AT KUSHI, "THE VILLAGE OF ALL DELIGHTS"-

HIS ROAD TO CABUL AND HIS FORCES. The steep descent on the Cabul side of the Shutur gardan Pass leads down into the Logar Valley, of which Kushi is the only noteworthy hamlot. Be-Shuturgardan lie the camping grounds of Akhund Kheyl and Debandi-at each of which the presence of trees, water and age has tempted human habitationpastureither side of Dobandi is a difficult gorge, the farther one being, however, easily turned by "the Green Pass." which leads straight on to Kushi. From Kushi General Roberts has a choice of routes to the capital—one by "Nawab" and "Mahomed Aga," no doubt two ordinary wayside forts named after their possessors, and the other, by which the Embassy was taken, past Zargum Shahr. Of these two routes the left is threatened by any force that might be gathering at Ghuzni, two roads from which cut in upon the line of General Roberts' savance—one at Shekhabad and the other (much nearer Cabu)) at Argandi. On the right lies much of the strength of the Chilzais and all the more dangerous tribes that in-habit the spurs of the Safed Koh be-tween Jagdaliak and the Shuturgardan—between, in fact, the Khyber and the Kurrum lines of advance. The power of these wild class for nischief, the reader, remembering the events of former Afghan campaigns, can easily estimate for himself, and it suffices, therefore, to say that, though always mischievous and troublesome, they were never dangerous. Nevertheless, General Roberts, foreseeing the molestation which may offered to his advance, and con-

scious of the numerous points it may be neces-sary to cover, has asked for an increase to

his command. At first this consisted of an ad

vancing column of 6,500 men, and a reserve of 4,500, and it has now been raised to, in round numbers, 12,000—a force which should be quite sufficient to deal with Cabul and all the hill tribes put together. Half should be enough for the actual advance on the city, and the other half to cover the flanks and protect the rear of the rest over so short s line as that on which General Roberts will operate. General Baker, with a brigade, will hold the country in the composition of his column there is nothing left to be desired. With the Ninth lancers and two such regiments as the Twelfth and Fourteenth Be gal cavalry, with the Sixty-seventh and the two High--Seventy-second and Ninety-seco that have already in the Kurrum country so finely distinguished themselves, and with, among the native infantry, such crack regiments as the Fifth Ghoorkhas and the Fifth Punjab infantry, General Roberts should be at Cabul within a fortnight. The original intention of a sudden dash upon the capital has been abandoned. The helpless condition of the Ameer and the growing excitement among the tribes necessitate caution at the outset. But once on the march, movement must be very rapid, not only to frustrate combinations of the hill clans, but because in the East rapidity is half of success. In any case there will have been no time to put the Bala Hissar into formidable repair, and the capital may fall into General Roberts' hands without a fight. It will be noted that the aid of the heliograph, so dismally neglected in the Zulu campaign, has already been enlisted. In the last Afghan campaign un signalling was everywhere used with very im portant results and immense advantage, and many of the messages which the HEBALD has published have been heliographed to Ali Kheyl from the Shuturgardan crest.

GENERAL GRANT'S RECEPTION.

CRUSH AT THE SOLDIERS' CAMP FIRE-AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION-PROGRAMME OF FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] San Francisco, Sept. 28, 1879.
The California Theatre, which General Grant attended last evening to witness "Pinafore" for the first time, was crowded beyond all comfort, but he sat through the opera, which he seemed to enjoy very

THE SOLDIERS' CAMP FIRE. Long before the appointed hour for the ex-President to be present at the camp fire of the Union and Confederate soldiers, Mechanics' Pavilion was crowded to suffocation, and there were twice the number outside anxious to obtain admission. General Grant on his entrance was greeted with a tremendous round of applause and responded to an address of welcome with a few remarks, after which the follity characteristic of such occasions was resumed and continued until a late hour.

A BADLY MANAGED APPAIR.

The camp fire was very badly arranged. Invita tions were issued by thousands in excess of the capacity of the building. The hall was densely crowded. Many of the boys in blue and gray imbibed so much beer as to become hilarious. They climbed upon the tables, several of which came down with a crash. Soveral won fainted. The crowd ontside almost stormed the doors in a vain attempt to get into the building, many persons climbing over transoms and dropping inside. That no one received serious injury in the crush within and without the building was due more to accident than good management. To-day the General has attended church and passed

a few quiet hours for the first time since his arrival PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS.

To-morrow morning he will take an early breakast at the Cliff House with the Marine Comm which directed the reception at the Golden Gate on his arrival here. In the forenoon he will meet school children in Edwards' Garden, where thirty thousand children will see him. He leaves Tuesday morning as the guest of General John F. Miller for Yosemite, where he will remain for five days. On the 8th of October Senator Sharon gives a grand banquet at Belmont, to which 2,500 invitations have been issued. On the following day he will leave for Portland, Oregon. The regular steamers not being available for the contemplated visit and return, the Alaska Commercial Company has tendered him the service of their steamer St. Paul, which will await his convenience, taking no more than the General and party. On his return he will visit Sacramento. On the 22d of October he aims to be at Virginia, Nev.

Kearney insisted yesterday on obtaining an au dience and the General sent a peremptory refusal. afternoon on the sand lots that he only wanted to interview the General on the Chinese question and ask him to comments on General Grant's refusal to see him, leaving intelligent workingmen to form their own

STANDING BEAR.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 28, 1879. The Advertiser will to-morrow publish a letter from Mr. T. H. Tibbles, dated Santee Agency, Sep-tember 22, relative to following Standing Bear to his amp near the line of his old reservation. The writer says :- "The agent of the Santees has received orders from Washington to furnish supplies to the escaped Poncas of whom there are seventy in this neighborhood at present. Standing Bear has thus

neighborhood at present. Standing Bear has thus far refused to come into this reservation and submit himself to the agent, although he has been promised supplies if he would do so."

The same letter reports that on the night of the 21st inst. an accredited runner from Spotted Tail to the Poncas, who are at the Santee Agency, arrived and said Spotted Tail had made a speech to Secretary Schurz, deciaring that the Poncas who had been sent to the Indian Territory were dying there, and although Mr. Schurz knew it, he would not let them return to their land. The runner asserts that Mr. Schurz promised to send the Poncas back. A runner started from the Poncas' camp immediately to carry to Spotted Tail their thanks for his efforts in their behalf.

THE MURDER OF MR. LOWE.

INDICATIONS THAT THE MURDERER WAS P MILIAR WITH THE PREMISES -THE FUNERAL.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 28, 1879.

An examination into the circumstances attendin the murder of Mr. Lowe, at West Cumberland shows that the murderer must have been familiar with the premises. In passing through the house he must have known of and pulled a conceale string to lift the hasp of the porch door, at which sharp one, and to select it in the dark would hav been difficult for a stranger, as he would have to reach over a pile of lumber first. A neighbor who had been using one of Mr. Lowe's horses took it to the stable about midnight and took care of it without seeing anything suspicious. A wagon with two men in it was seen going in the direction of Mr. Lowe's house by anieighbor shortly before the time of the murder. Another thing which indicates the familiarity of the murderer with the premises is the fact that a door in the house which was invariably closed was found open, and as it opened noiselessly but squeaked loudly when closed, it is inferred that the murderer left it open to avoid being detected. An interview with a neighbor elicited the information that dissatisfaction existed among members of the family on account of the manner in which the family property was distributed; but no suspicion rests upon any one living at home.

The timeral of Mr. Lowe took place this afternoon. Dr. Meston, of Westbrook Seminary, preached the tuneral sermon. A thousand people were present, and 300 carriages were counted. Great emotion was displayed by the audience. The Cumberland Farmers' Club, sixty strong, wearing sprigs of evergreen, escorted the remains to the cometery, followed by sixty carriages and a large number of persons on foot. out seeing anything suspicious. A wagon with two

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Three slarms were caused this noon by a are in the three story brick building Nos, 1,112, 1,114 and 1.116 Callownill street, which is owned by William B. Thomas and occupied as a turning and scroll sawing shop by B. W. Chalfant. The are originated sawing shop by B. W. Chalfant. The fire originated in the drying apartment, it is supposed from overhoated seasoning apparatus. The greatest damage was to stock and machinery, upon which the loss is estimated at \$44,000. The damage to the building is estimated at \$3,000. B. W. Chalfant has his property insured for \$36,000, of which \$11,000 is in the Lycoming, 6,000 in the Rochester, \$5,000 each in the Birmingham, Benjamin Franklin and Farmers', of New York, and the balance divided among local companies. Mr. Thomas' loss is also fully covered by insurance.

## ISOLATED MEMPHIS.

An Active Crusade To Be Carried On Against the Quarantine Rules.

PROGRESS OF THE EPIDEMIC.

Three New Cases and Four Deaths Reported Yesterday.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 28, 1879. This day has been exceedingly dult and mono onous. Thirteen cases were reported to the Board of Health, nine being the accumulation of the past three days, collected by Mr. Willett, the Ho physician, who reported them. The following are

John A. Stinette, aged 50, No. 68 Third street. George Piess, aged 30, No. 11 Main street. Mollie McDonald, aged 11, No. 55 Main street. In addition to these the Howards to-day furnished

the following with nurses:-Mrs. Thomas Cubbins, aged 35, Cooper avenue Mrs. Lizzie Ryndors, aged 27, No. 7 High street. Isaac Lacroix, aged 36, new stock yard in Chelses Lizzie Cash, aged 8, No. 40 Fourth street.

GEORGE JEROME, aged 25, No. 371 Shelby street RICHARD S. LAWRENCE, aged 43, No. 470 Main

The death roll includes:-

JEROME VAN ORDSTRANDT, aged 35, Fitzgibbons Grove. DALLY ROGERS (colored), aged 9, Trezevant ave-

Adolph Rosedale, an employé of Leubrie Brothers, has not yet been reported to the Board of Health. Of the sick Mrs. Prestige is not expected to live

through the night. Another case of fever is re-ported to have developed also at Buntyn station. ALPRED WATKINS' FUNERAL Young Alfred Watkins, whose death was me tioned last night, was buried with military honor to-day at noon. His remains were followed to the grave by the Porter Reserves, of which body he was

a member. The band of the colored companies voluniteered for the occasion, and headed the funeral cortege as it wended its way to Elmwood. Rev. George C. Harris read the services at the grave. He commented on the career of the young man, who bravely remained at his post, thinking it was his duty to the profession which he had selected-tha THE COTTON WAR.

A move will doubtless be made to-morrow by the State Board of Health officials to have dissolved the injunction which was recently granted by special Judge J. S. Galloway. The injunction has not been served on Mr. Johnson, as the clerk of the Chancery Court is at Mason, Tenn., and has never certified to the "fiat" which was ordered to be issued by the

special judge.
At ten o'clock last night a large poster was tacked up in front of J. Semmes & Co.'s liquor store, on Main street, on which was inscribed the following:— United States Constitution, article 1, section 9-"No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce to the ports of one State over the other."

The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several Article 4, section 2-

To-morrow Mr. Semmes will apply to General W. J. Smith, the Collector of the Port, and order to be shipped to Little Rock, Ark., five cases of wine which he has in bond here. He proposes to test the constitutionality of the present quarantine regulations, which every hamlet, village, city and State have in augurated against the commerce of Memphis.

The weather to-day is clear and pleasant.

DISINFECTING THE CITY.

The work of disinfecting the city is still progres sing under the supervision of Dr. J. W. Ross, of the National Board of Health. To date 8,470 premises disinfection of all the premises in and around Memphis has been completed all those in which yellow fever has occurred will receive a second thorough treatment. This work is done by the National and State boards, with the understanding that as soon as • the weather is cold enough to make it safe all vaults for refuse and cesspools are to be emptied, filled up with dry earth, and sewers and earth drains substituted. The amount of copperss used in disintecting was 170,105 pounds. this have been distributed in the torm of solution or about eighty-five thousand gallons. Nine thou sand barrels of lime, forty barrels of sulphur, 1,215 pounds of sulphate of zine, fifteen barrels of car-bolic acid and 120 gallons of zine from were also consumed. Commencing to-morrow the Howards will curtail expenditures by discontinuing the use of four buggies-their visitors will perform their

of four buggies—their visitors will perform tasir duty on foot.

Dr. T. R. Watkins, the physician residing in the neighborhood of Buntyn Station, stated to-day to your correspondent that he has attended twenty-eight cases of fever this year in the immediace vicinity of his residence. A young man named Clark, who returned to the city last Friday, was stricken with the fever to-day. The petition which was sent from St. Louis for signatures here, asking the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature with a view to levying a special tax to be used in the construction of sewers and for other purposes, is not being freely signed.

A VESSEL WITH SUSPICIOUS CASES OF SICK NESS.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 28, 1879. The schooner William Conners, Captain Morrissey, fitteen days from Port de Paix, Hayti, with logwood for New York, put into this port in distres this morning, and is now at quarantine. All of the erew except the captain and one negro are sick with a malignant form of fever. Mate Thompson died shortly after the vessel came to anchor, and one or two others may die. Proper food and medical at-tendance have been furnished. Health Officer Nash says he is not positive the disease is yellow fever, as the patients have not developed some of the most striking symptoms of that maiady.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT ON THE VALIDITY OF THE SECURITIES.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 28, 1879.

The decision of the Supreme Court of South Carolina in the State bond cases, involving the validity of the consolidated bonded debt of the State, was filed last evening in Columbia. The Court decides :--

nied last evening in Columbia. The Court decides:—

First—That all the bonds issued under an act entitled "An act to reduce the volume of the public debt and provide for the payment of the same" are valid obligations of the State of South Carolina, except as follows:—

1. Such as were issued in exchange for bonds issued under the act entitled "An act to authorize a loan for the relief of the Treasury," or for the coupons of such bonds.

2. Such as were issued in exchange for the second issue of bonds under an act entitled "An act to authorize a State loan to pay the interest on the public debt," or the coupons of such bonds.

3. Such as were issued in exchange for those conversion bonds which were issued in exchange for either of the two classes of bonds last mentioned, namely, bonds for the relief of the treasury, and the second issue of bonds to pay the interest on the public debt, or in exchange for the coupons of such conversion bonds.

\*\*Second—If any consolidation bond rests wholly

public debt, or in exchange for the coupons of such conversion bonds.

\*\*Recond-If\*\* any consolidation bond rests wholly upon any of these objectionable classes or bonds or coupons; pust mentioned, then it is wholly void; but if it rests only in part upon such objectionable bonds or coupons, then it is only void to the extent which it does rest upon such objectionable bonds or coupons, and for the balance it is a valid obligation of the State.

\*\*Third-That the burden of the proof is upon the State to show that any particular bond which may be brought into question does rest, either in whole or in part, upon such objectionable bonds or coupons, and if in part only, then the State must show what part is so affected. The Indigment of the Court of Claims is set aside and the cases are remanded to that court for such further proceedings as may be necessary under the principles herein announced.

The opinion of the court was delivered by Asse-

The opinion of the court was delivered by Asse ciate Justice McIver. Chief Justice Willard concurs. Associate Justice Haskell concurs in the general results reached by a majority of the court, sents from the exceptions made with regard to the particular classes of bonds included within the

#### THE PRESIDENT RESTING.

A DAY'S DELAY AT FORT LEAVENWORTH-HIS-TORY OF THE UNITED STATES POST -TO-DAY'S MOVEMENTS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE REBALD. ]

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 28, 1879.

The Presidential party has enjoyed a quiet Sunday at Leavenworth, where the President and Mrs. Hayes are at General Pope's residence, and General Sherman at Colonel Hoyt's. Fort Leavenworth, first in beauty and importance of all our military posts is, according to a sketch of its history which Gen eral Sherman gave me this afternoon, some fifty-five years old. It was laid out about 1820 by Colonel Leavenworth, whose name it bears, and the subsequent history of the country shows that no better site could have been chosen. It has been the base of operations which onlarged and completed the present Union at the breaking out of the Mexican The expedition under Stephen W. Kearney vas here organized, it being the westernmost of the great attacking columns of invasion. It penetrated o New Mexico an I thence to the Pacific coast, where it won us California. Old General Harney's expedition against the Sioux Indians started pention against the Stoux Indians started also from Fort Leavenworth. The expedition against Utah headed by Albert Sydney Johnson was also prepared here. For nearly half a century the post was the discributing point of stores of every description to the torts and military stations further west until the Pacific railroads and their branches releved it in this respect. At the time of its establishment as an old fashioned stockard there was hardly another United States military. and their branches relieved it in this respect. At the time of its establishment as an old fashioned stockade there was hardly another United States military outpost anywhere west of it. Several years later, when Jackson made the treaty with the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks and other tribes, in which it was stipulated that those Indians and their descendants should occupy Indian territory unmolested by white men forever, it was not even dreamed by Jackson or his contemporaries that American civilization would press for a century at least against the eastern line of that reservation. Yet the territory now stands isolated in the centre of an active civilization that has swept clear across the continent. Of the 143 military posts in the country 100 have since been established to protect the march of this civilization west of the Mississippi, and all but two companies of the troops belonging to Fort Leavenworth are employed in protecting the north border of the Indian reservations from white rails, in order to keep with the Indians the faith of the United States.

LAND ASSIGNED.

The post was at first assigned from 8,000 to 10,000 acres of land close to the Missouri. There are now attached to it perhaps 4,600 acres, stretching two miles in one direction to town. A broad and splendid road, fit for the fastest teams, connects the city of Leavenworth and the fort and forms a favorite piesaure drive. So many railway tracks are in sight fron this road that it seems as if this thriving

did road, fit for the fastest teams, connects the city of Leavenworth and the fort and torms a favorite pleasure drive. So many railway tracks are in sight from this road that it seems as if this thriving place was intended to be a second Indianapolis. The track running to Atchison lies so convenient to the fort that those of the President's party who are quartered in the city have just found they will have a carriage ride of four miles between six and seven o'clock to-morrow morning to catch the train to be made up there. Committees from Atchison and St. Joseph, Mo., labored successfully with the President until nearly eleven last night, so that he will stop at those places on the way to the State Fair at Springfield, Ill. Probably the President received an assurance that St. Joseph would send its respectable citizens to greet him instead of its roughs. At one or two places in Missouri, on the down trip, there were diagracial outcries at the rear of the train. They did not amount, however, to the popular insults into which they were magnified. They were promptly checked by General Sherman, who told the rowdies that he owned property and paid taxes in Missouri and had rights there.

The day was spent in a quiet, restful way, very

General Sherman, who told the rowdies that he owned property and paid taxes in Missouri and had rights there.

The day was spent in a quiet, restful way, very grateful to the party after the heat and harassments of the preceding week. In the morning the President and Mrs. Hayes attended the prison chapel and after dinner took a short drive over the pleasant neighborhood. In the afternoon they received a fow callers, among whom were Colonel and Mrs. D. R. Anthony, of this place.

The party, instead of leaving here this evening, will depart to-morrow morning for St. Joseph, Mo., where they will spend several hours, in order to enable the citizens of that place to show their hospitality to the President. They will then re-embork on a special train furnished for the purpose for Springfield, Ill., where they will arrive some time on Monday night. Tuesday will be spent in Springfield, Ill., and on Tuesday night the party will smbark for Indiranpolis. The party wil cross the river at Louisiana, and will not visit Kansas City. The President has all sorts of callers. Today a couple of men from Missouri paid a Sunday atternoon visit to His Excellency at General Pope's house. They were kindly received by the President, who introduced them to Mrs. Hayes. After expressing their approbation of the administration in flattering terms, one of them asked the President to appoint him to a little post office in his neighborhood. The President informed him that he would have to forward his papers through the ordinary channels, and the man lailed to get the post office notwithstanding he was recommended as a stalwart republican by his companion, whom he brought along as a sort of animated credential. Mr. Dawes, of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, will take charge of the train bearing the party from here.

CATHOLIC CHURCH DEDICATION

IMPOSING CEREMONIES IN THE NEW EDIFICE AT NORWICH-SERMON BY ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS. OF BALTIMORE,

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

een in New England occurred in this city to-day, it being the occasion of the celebrating the dedication of the new Roman Catholic church (St. Patrick's) Without the edifice presents a grand and majestic appearance, being one of the most solid church structures in this country. The interior is just finished. For excellence of style, work manship and finish it is unexcelled. The entire cost will approximate \$400,000, which is already nearly liquidated. The was subsequently laid under the direction of the late lamented Rev. Daniel Mullen, on July 14, 1873. The work has continuously progressed upon the building ever since. The magnineent bell which hereatter is to call the worshipping multitude together was blessed by the late Bishop Galberry, of Harttord, assisted by Vicar General Quinn, of New York, on July 13, 1878.

Hartford, assisted by Vicar General Quinn, of New York, on July 13, 1878.

The inside is one labyrinth of beauty, the walls being embellished with his size paintings, numbering nearly fifty. The altar itself is a perfect gem, being gotten up in the highest style of the sculptor's art. Yesterday, when it was illuminated for the first time, it presented a scene grand and sublime. The floral decorations were magnificent, and, together with the myraids of burning tapers and gorgeous church paraphernalia, presented a scene to the beholder to be admired.

THE ATENDANCE AND SERVICES.

Upward of ascore of priests and bishops assisted at the dedication services, among the more prominent being His Grace Archibishop Gibbons, who officiated at the morning service; Right Rev. Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg, and Bishop McMahon, of Connecticut. The street procession was long and embraced many from sister churches in different sections of the State. Special trains brought in a thousand people from Springfield and Hartford, while the steamers made extra trips on the Thames. The blessing of the church and its dedication to the service of God comprised the first service of the morning, after which pontifical high mass was colebrated by Bishop McMahon, with his assistants. At the close a solemn mass was offered for the repose of the soul of the late Father Mullen.

Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltumore, then delivered

brated by Bishop McManon, with his assistants. At the close a solemn mass was offered for the repose of the soul of the late Father Mullen.

The Sulmon.

Archbishop Gibbous, of Baltimore, then delivered a short but interesting sermon from the fourth chapter of Ephesians. The Bishop said he was greatly impressed with the solemnity of the occasion which had brought the people together. When he thought upon the beautiful structure before him and its harmony and symmetry it reminded him of the great Catholic Church, the only true and harmonious church, in which there is the same obedience to the higher powers that there is in the spiritual world. Let us all be governed by the law of charity and harmony. Christ's last prayer offered was for unison and concord. As we all believe in one God, as all have been redeemed by one Sayiour and all hope to enter the same heaven, so may we believe in one faith, one baytism. It is cheering to reflect that the Catholic Church inculcates the same spirit as did the apostles. She says, believe in what politics or party you choose, I have nothing to do with that; but when you enter the temple of God you enter where faith and harmony dwell. In every Catholic church to-day over the entire world you will find the same sarrifices effered up, the same doctrines prevail and are preached from January to December. The faith of to-day is the faith that will be tomorrow. It was the same from the beginning and ever shall be. The faith that is John preached in England is the same that it is preached to Catholics to-day. Well could the Holy Father in the Vatican in 1600, as the priests assambled, coming from all parts of the world, speaking different tongues, of different manners, but all of one faith, say, "It is good for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Appropriate monition was made by His Grace of the beautiful church edifice, the unitring scal of Father Shahan and the benevolence of the Christian people in their successful endeaver to erect a lasting tribute to Almighly God.

The Evenin

The evening service was, if anything, even more sublime than that of the morning. The church was crowded from gallery to chancel. Pontifical vespers were sung by Archbishop folibons and the sermon of the hour preached by Bishop Shanahan from Isaiah, it., 20 and 21, upon the theme "the unchangeability and infailbility of the Cathone Church." At the close a serenade was tendered the priests at the parsonage of Rev. P. P. Shahan and responses were offered by Father Shahan, Judge Shields and others.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1879. OUR TREATIES WITH CHINA-IMPORTANT MODI-

FICATIONS TO BE MADE-ACTION OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT FOR THE PROTECTION OF ITS CITIZENS.

It is understood that Mr. G. F. Seward, our Minister to China, has nearly completed a modification of the Cushing and Burlingame treaties, the important features of which are intended to discourage the importation of the lower classes of Chinamen to the United States and affording them the guarantees of the government in any part of the United States to which they may resort, while our citizens are only permitted to frequent a few of the principal parts of China. The treaty modifications are intended to especially promote trade and not emia commercial equality. It is believed that this im portant work would have been accomplished many onths ago if Mr. Seward had not been called home last winter to meet the attempt to impeach him, and that his object in returning to China after the adjournment of the Forty-fifth Congress was to conclude the negotiations on this subject. The modified treaties will doubtless be submitted to the Senate early in December.

Since the establishment of the Chinese Legation in Washington it has been generally understood that it was the intention of the Chinese government to harmonize its commercial relations with the leading nations and to place such restrictions upon the forced coolie trade as will effectually prevent it. With this view recent negotiations have been con-cluded with Spain permitting the establishment of a Chinese Consulate General at Havana, with subordinate consulates at other Caban ports. The Consul General, accompanied by several officials, left Washington yesterday for Cuba. On their arrival a census of the Chinese population in that island will be taken. It is said that among the class of Chinamen kidnapped from English and Portuguese ports in China are many of education, and whose position in China was not that of servitude, and the especial object of establishing Chinese consulates in Cubs is to inquire into and alleviate if possible this

INCONVENIENT ACCUMULATION OF GOLD BULL ION-MORE EXTENDED MINTING FACILITIES REQUIRED --- MOVEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISH-

MENT OF A MINT IN NEW YORK. The accumulation of gold bullion at the Assay Office in New York city is becoming so great that the Treasury officials are concerned as to what shall be done with it. Under the act requiring the coinage of the standard silver dollars the burden of the coinage falls upon the Philadelphia Mint. Its capacity is so taxed in coining standard dollars that it is impossible to coin the small subsidiary coins. The bronze cent pieces which are alone coined at Philadelphia are in demand, but cannot be supplied. The existing law in regard to silver coinage, it is thought at the Treasury, will not be modified by Congress at the coming session.

Congressman Muller, of New York, came here ast week for the purpose of consulting with the officials in regard to the establishment of a mint in New York city, the necessity for which was readily recognized by the Director of the Mint. It is the intention of Mr. Muller to introduce a bill for the building of a new mint in New York city when Congress meets. He was as-sured that the opposition which the Pennsylvania delegation has heretofore urged against the establishment of a mint in New York city would not ities, and as the government has valuable property in New York city, the sale of which would more than pay for the building of a large mint and its perfect equipment in that city, there was no reas n why the mint facilities demanded should not be given to New

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPAICHES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1879. IMPORTANT CASES BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Attorney General was obliged to leave the Presidential party at Cincinnati a few days ago and return to Washington to prepare for the Supreme Court, which is to sit on October 13. The cases before it at its opening are of peculiar importance as far as the United States are concerned. Among them is the petition for a mandamus against Judge Rives, of the Western district of Virginia, who removed into the United States Court the cases of two colored men indicted for murder, upon the ground that they were prevented of habeas corpus in behalf of two judges of the State courts of Virginia, who have been indicted in the United States Court for preventing colored men from sitting on the juries. In addition to these is a case from West Virginia, which State has passed a law excluding colored men from juries. There is also the case of a revenue officer from Tennesses who is indicted for murder in the courts of that State, the case having been removed to the United States Court for trial on the ground that the deed was committed in the necessary execution of his duty as a revenue officer. The question of the con stitutionality of the law authorizing such removal is to be discussed, as well as the manner in which the trial is to proceed after it is transferred to the United States Court.

There are also two cases involving the constitu tionality of the election laws, which are brought up by habeas corpus—one from the District of Maryand, involving the legality of the punishment of the five Judges of Election in that State, and the other from the District of Ohio.

In connection with these, which may be termed

political cases, there are three others to be heard ater in the term involving the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act entitling negroes to equal accommodations at theatres, inns, &c. There are also three cases of commercial importance, involving the constitutionality of the United States trade mark laws-first, as they affect foreign nations with whom we have treaties, and second, as to their operation within the lines of a particular State. Upon these questions there have been conflicting decision in the district courts of Ohio and Wisconsin. It is understood that those affecting foreign commerce were advanced in the United States Court at the re quest of the French Minister, transmitted through ne Secretary of State.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

· WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE WASHINGTON, Sept. 29-1 A. M. Indications.

rain, warmer southerly winds, falling barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, increasing cloudiness and occasional rain, warmer southerly winds, lower barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, increasing cloudiess and occasional rain, easterly winds, stationary or higher temperature, lower barometer. For the East Gulf States, increasing cloudiness,

with occasional rain, easterly, veering to warmer, southerly winds, lower barometer. For the upper lake region, cloudy weather, with rain, warm southerly winds, falling barometer, fol-

lowed in north and west portions by winds veering to colder westerly and rising baremeter. The Lower Mississippi will fall slightly. Section 5. Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Section

i, Port Huron, Alpena, Mackinaw City, Grand Haven, Section 3, Chicago, Milwaukoe, Section 1. Escanaba, Marquette, Duruth and Houghton. THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the

emperature for the past twenty-four hours, in com-

temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, Henald Building, No. 218 Brondway:—

1878. 1879.

3 A. M. 56 53 3:30 P. M. 68 70

6 A. M. 59 57 9 P. M. 63 64

12 M. 63 61 12 P. M. 62 60

Average temperature yesterday. 60

Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 60)6

#### EXTRAVAGANT FUNERALS.

CATHOLIC PRIEST ENPORCES HIS BISHOP'S OB-DER LIMITING THE NUMBER OF CARRIAGES IN A FUNERAL CORTEGE.

Considerable excitement was created last evening among the religious residents of Jersey City Heights over the action of Rev. Father Rennessey in refus-ing to conduct the burial services over the remains of ex-Freeholder John O'Rourke's mother because more than twelve carriages accompanied the body to the enurch. Mrs. O'Rougke died on Friday last at the age of eighty-seven years, and Frank McNaughton, a neighboring undertaker, was engaged to superintend the funeral arrangements. He notified the coach drivers not to allow more than a dozin coaches to approach the church, but his instructions were not obered. when the funeral cortege reached the church at the corner of Bramhall and Ocean avenues yesterday it was met at the church doors by Father licennessey arrayed in his vestments. The pass tor, noticing the large number of ceaches, closed the church gates and refused to allow the body to be brought into the chice. Ex-Frecholder O'Bourke left his ceach and asked for an explanation. Father Hennessey told him that the orders of the Bishop were that not more in an twelve carriages could accompany a healt of the church explanation. Father Hennessoy told him that the orders of the Bishop were than not more than twelve carriages could accompany a body to the church, and when Mr. O'Rourke ventured to state that the orders were not at all obeyed the pastor declared that he would obey and enforce them. The priest them went into the church, and a consultation ensued between Mr. O'Rourke and the undertaker which resulted in all but ten of the coaches being sent away from the neighborhood. The pastor was sought out, and upon being told that all but the designated number of coaches had been sent away he opened the church doors and the body of the deceased was brought in. After the fuperal services the ten coaches moved through Borgen avenue, where they were met by the others, and continued thence to the Catholic Cemetery.

Father Hennessey, in his sermon last night, referred to the troub e of the atternoon. He said that the large number of coaches always seen at a funeral was only for display, and that frequently many of the coaches were not paid for. When they were paid for, he said, in nine cases out of ten the payment left many families without enough to eat, and he proposed to put a stop to it. Father Hennessey is one of the oldest pastors in the city.

· MAN AND MONEY GONE.

and he proposed to put a stop to it. Father nessey is one of the oldest pastors in the city.

THEFTS OF MONEY LETTERS AT STATION V AND DISAPPEARANCE OF A -CLERK.

Numerous complaints have been lately made to Colonel James McLeer, Postmaster of Brooklyn, of the disappearance of letters containing money sent to and from station V, on Fifth avenue, near Eleventh street. He became convinced that one of the Post Office employes stationed there was systematically robbing the mails. He therefore notified Special Agent Scharratts of the thefts, and him to make an investigation. coy letters were sent through station and the special agent became satisfied of the thief's identity. He visited the station about six o'clock on Saturday evening, and when about entering the front door met Charles Irish, one of the clerks, coming out. Irish, upon seeing the special agent, returned to the office, passed rapidly into the rear yard and sprang over a fence. He then ran through the hailway of a private residence into the street and jumped upon a passing car. After riding about two blocks he alighted from the car and ran across some vacant lots. The special agent and several of the Post Office employes pursued him, but he managed to escape. Postmaster McLeer, who was notified of the affair, said last evening that Irish, who is about twenty-live years of age, had been in the employ of the department for about six years. His character had always been raised from \$600 to \$700 per annum. Irish was married about a year ago, and has been for a long time a member of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church. He is well connected, and his sudden disappearance has caused considerable comment among his large circle of acquaintances. The Post Office authorities are endeavoring to gain some trace of his whereabouts. and the special agent became satisfied of the thiet's

#### "MAN OVERBOARD!"

Third avenue "L" road, which left Ninth street, going south, at about eight o'clock last evening, ere thrown into a lever of excitement upon arriving at the Houston street station by a rumor that the fireman had fallen overboard during the run between the stations. The rumor was substantiated by the nonappearance of the man and the engineer's statement that he missed him just after leaving the Ninth street station. All was excitement; the train was held and men ran up the Bowery inquiring of the passers-by if a man had been seen to fall from the train that had just passed. No one had witnessed anything of the kind, and the mystery was rapidly growing deeper. The police were notified, but failed to find the missing fireman. A man was sent back along the track to see if he had been run over, but found nothing that would in any way solve the mystery. About half an hour later the missing fireman came down to the Houston street station, where people at first could hardly believe their eyes. He explained his disappearance by saying that he lost his hat just as the train drew up at the Minth street station, and, leaving his box by the engine, he recovered his headpiece after a scarch of several minutes and walked down to the next station to get on to his train when it came back. that he missed him just after leaving the Ninth

THE RECENT MASKED BURGLARIES.

The recent musked robberies at New Rochelle were reported at Police Headquarters, and detectives have been detailed to search for the robbers, who are been detailed to search for the robbers, who are supposed to be at present hiding in this city. It was stated yesterday that descriptions had been obtained or the midnight marauders, and that they had been traced to a low saloon in one of the downtown wards. The authorities deny they have any clew to the outlaws, and say they are only working on theories. They, however, admit that the men on whom their suspicions rest are professionals, and in their opinion the robber es reported in Sunday's Herallo were only done on speculation.

FATAL OHARREL

John Adams, residing at Hatton's Hill, Prince seorge's county, Md., was fatally shot by his stepson in a quarrel about household effects on Satur-day afternoon. There had been ill-feeling, it is said, between the parties for a long time.

### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Hamilton A. Hill, of Boston, and Judge T. W. Bartley, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas, politan. General A. R. Lawton, of Georgia, is at the New York. Alanson S. Page, of Oswego, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue. Isaa: McConthe, of Troy, is at the Everett.

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